

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 16 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 1253

LIEUT. EDWARD A. STINSON



Lieut. Edward A. Stinson, army aviator and brother of Katherine Stinson, since the most recent Mexican border troubles has been an instructor in aviation for army flyers. He is waiting for orders now to receive machine gun instruction, and as soon as he is proficient with this weapon he will get his chance in warfare.

## KEEP HUNS AT DISTANCE

U. S. Troops Warned Against Fraternizing.

Yanks Told Not to Have Any Communication With Enemy—Must Be Ready to Fight Again.

With the American Forces in France, Nov. 13.—Orders announcing that the armistice between the allied powers and Germany had been signed and giving directions as to the future conduct of allied soldiers along the line were sent to every corps this morning. They were transmitted to the units in the front ranks. The orders follow:

"1. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at 11 o'clock a. m. November 11, 1918, Paris time.

"2. No allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour in date until further orders.

"3. Division commanders will immediately sketch the location of their front line. This sketch will be returned to headquarters by the courier bearing these orders.

"4. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to headquarters under guard.

"5. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only, and not a peace.

"6. There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. Troops must be prepared at any moment for further operations.

"7. Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure strictest discipline and that all troops be held in readiness, fully prepared for any eventuality.

## FIGHTING RAGING IN BERLIN

Officers With Machine Guns Fire on Patrols of Revolutionary Soldiers—Some Hide in Cellars.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—Fighting broke out once more in Berlin Sunday afternoon, according to a message received here. It centered around Schloss square and was going on at the time the dispatch was sent.

Basel, Nov. 13.—Violent struggles occurred in Berlin in the neighborhood of the Friedrichstrasse depot, where officers with machine guns fired on patrols of revolutionary soldiers. The revolutionists took refuge in houses, hotels and large business establishments which surround the depot and from the roofs fired down into the street. Numerous officers have been arrested. Others are hiding in the cellars and subterranean passages of the royal library and the cafes. Heide Eichen, minority socialist deputy in the reichstag, is head prefect of police, with Herr Hirsch, majority socialist deputy, as chief of police.

To Curtail Construction Work. Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced that he had ordered work stopped on the new naval explosive plant in Wisconsin, and that the projected \$9,000,000 naval nitrate plant at Indian Head, Md., would not be built. He also announced that he does not regard the conveying of shipping to European ports necessary now that hostilities have ceased. The Secretary said that no immediate steps would be taken toward demobilizing any part of the naval forces of the United States

## TEXT OF ARMISTICE READ BY PRESIDENT BEFORE CONGRESS

Washington.—President Wilson told Congress and the world the terms Germany accepted when she signed the armistice.

These terms pictured her surrendering abjectly to Marshal Ferdinand Foch on the field, her armies beaten, her government overturned, her kaiser in flight.

The President said:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous changes it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the large circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities, who have, at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

"Military causes on western front: First. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"Second. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice.

"German troops who have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas.

"All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

"Third. Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within 14 days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"Fourth. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment:

"Five thousand guns—2,500 heavy, 2,500 field, 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minewar, 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers), firstly D-73s and night-bombing machines.

"Fifth. Above to be delivered to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

Neutral Zone Along the Rhine.

"Fifth. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allies and United States armies of occupation.

"The occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Cologne, Cologne—together with bridgeheads at these points in 30 kilometers radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the region.

"A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 30 kilometers to the east of the frontier of Holland and to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of the stream and this parallel upon Swiss frontier.

"Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice.

"All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

"Sixth. In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants.

"No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as all stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation.

"Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

"Roads and means of communication of every kind—railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones—shall be in no manner impaired.

Vast Supplies Must Be Given Up.

"Seventh. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain in situ.

"Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with necessary repairs and fuel, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg.

"The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material.

"Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be kept in situ.

"All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and telegraphs shall be left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the armistice.

"All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details.

Must Reveal All Mines.

"Eighth. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction.

"The German command shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc., under penalty of reprisals.

"Ninth. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States armies in all occupied territory, in the Rhineland, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, shall be charged to the German Government.

Must Give Up All Prisoners.

"Tenth. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, and of German prisoners of the Allies, shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany.

"Eleventh. The sick and wounded who can not be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Germany. Personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

"Twelfth. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1,

## "Strong" Is Right!



"Thirteenth. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military stores and equipment, in the territory of Russia, as defined before 1914, to be recalled.

"Fourteenth. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia, as defined on August 1, 1914.

"Fifteenth. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Free Access to Eastern Frontier.

"Sixteenth. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purposes.

Clause concerning East Africa: "Seventeenth. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

"Eighteenth. Repatriation without reciprocity within a maximum period of one month, in accord with details hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of neutral or allied or associated states, than those mentioned in Clause 3, Paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims to repatriation of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"Nineteenth. The following financial conditions are required:

"Reparation for damage done.

"While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses.

"Immediate restitution for the cash deposited in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries.

"Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian railways to the Russian or taken by that power.

"This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies under the signature of the German command. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the movements of all German ships.

"Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and merchant marine of the Allies and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

All Naval Prisoners Freed.

"Twenty-first. All naval and merchant marine prisoners of war of the Allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"Twenty-second. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of 16 German submarines, including all submarines, cruisers and mine-laying submarines, with their complete armament and equipment in ports within and complete (or disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

"All other submarines to be paid off and destroyed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

"Twenty-third. The following German surface vessels, including all submarines, cruisers and mine-laying submarines, with their complete armament and equipment in ports within and complete (or disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely:

"Two battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 5 light cruisers, including 2 mine-layers; 50 destroyers of the most modern type.

"All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and destroyed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

"Twenty-fourth. The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mines and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"Twenty-fifth. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and merchant marine of the Allies and associated powers.

"Twenty-sixth. The Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Baltic into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"Twenty-seventh. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

"Twenty-eighth. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in Germany, and the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German air bases, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"Twenty-ninth. In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

Must Quit Black Sea Ports.

"Thirty-first. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America, and all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all war-like and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned to the Allies and the United States of America.

"Thirty-second. All merchant ships in German hands which belonged to the Allies and the United States of America are to be released; all war-like and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned to the Allies and the United States of America.

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## CONTINUE WAR IS DEMAND OF MOB IN BERLIN

Germans in Demonstration at Bismarck Statue—No "Humiliating Peace."

## PRESS OPPOSED TO KAISER

Bourgeois and Social Democratic Newspapers of Bavaria Demand the Abdication of the Emperor.

London, Nov. 6.—A demonstration was held before the Bismarck monument in Berlin in favor of continuing the war and a resolution was passed protesting against the acceptance of a humiliating peace, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting the Tageblatt of Berlin.

## German Bolshevism Growing.

Little or nothing of the true state of affairs in Germany can be learned, probably because of the strict censorship that prevails. It is known, however, that the demand for the abdication of Emperor William is growing and that bolsheviks are active in many parts of the country.

## Bourgeois Papers for Abdication.

Amsterdam, Nov. 6.—The Berlin Tageblatt's Munich correspondent says the bourgeois as well as the social democratic newspapers of Bavaria are demanding the abdication of the emperor.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten, a copy of which has been received here, says: "Even the decree of the kaiser endorsing the new state form of government could not restore the people's confidence in him."

## Urge "the Inevitable Step."

Even the National Liberal Augsburg Abend Zeitung demands that the imperial and federal governments shall urgently request Emperor William to take "the inevitable step."

## War to End in Few Days?

London, Nov. 6.—"In all probability the duration of the world war is now only a question of days," says the socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam.

## VIENNA JOYOUS OVER TRUCE

Streets of Austrian Capital Crowded With People Crying and Embracing Each Other.

Geneva, Nov. 6.—Vienna was delirious with joy when it was learned that an armistice had been declared. The streets were soon crowded with men and women and children, crying and embracing each other. The general opinion is that food will follow peace. The report that Emperor Charles has abdicated aroused little interest. The Austrian press is attempting to calm the population, emphasizing the fact that the armistice terms are of a most severe nature and involve great sacrifices to the empire and the people.

## MEMORIAL FOR SLAIN YANKS

Touching Ceremonies Are Held at the American Cemetery Near Paris.

Paris, Nov. 6.—A touching ceremony in the memory of the fallen soldiers of the American army took place Monday afternoon at the American cemetery at Suresnes, seven miles northwest of Paris. The cortege was composed of many American officers and soldiers, Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus workers, the mayor and many of the civilian inhabitants of the locality. Graves of American soldiers were covered with flowers and flags during the afternoon.

## DRAFT CALLS OVER 310,000

Crowder Orders 18,300 Registrants for Limited Service to Entrain for Camps Between Nov. 25 and 27.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Provost Marshal General Crowder called for 18,300 draft registrants physically qualified to limited service to entrain for camps between November 25 and 27. Voluntary enlistments will be accepted until November 20. Total calls for military service for November have now passed the 310,000 mark and are far in excess of previous monthly mobilization under the draft.

## Kaiser's Palaces for Wounded.

London, Nov. 6.—Emperor William, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, has ordered that 60 imperial palaces, including the famous palace of Sans Souci, be converted into hospitals and recreation homes for invalids.

YASHUJIRO ISHIKAWA



Yashujiro Ishikawa, a Samurai of Japan and editor of a Japanese newspaper, has presented a historic sword to President Wilson, and will present other swords to the president of France and to the kings of England, Italy and Belgium. The swords were forged 886 years ago and are tokens from the Japanese government as "symbols of honorable peace."

## TERMS PLEASE FRENCH

Deputies Cheer Winning Back of Alsace-Lorraine.

British Celebrate Signing of Armistice Terms—Bands Lead Troops in Parade Through Mons.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The chamber of deputies has seldom displayed such unanimity as it did in cheering each article of the German armistice terms as it was read by Premier Clemenceau. As soon as the premier had read a clause the entire chamber jumped to its feet and cheered. Generally the tumult was so great that the voice of "The Tiger" was lost in the uproar.

Only once or twice were there purposeful interruptions by the socialists.

After reading the conditions the premier excused himself from making a lengthy address, but said:

"In the name of the people of France and in the name of the government of France, let us salute Alsace-Lorraine."

With the British Army in Belgium, Nov. 12.—Peace descended like a mantle over the battle front at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The last big gun crashed its challenge and a great overpowering quiet replaced turmoil, death and destruction.

Almost coincident with the signing of the armistice by the desperate enemy, the city of Mons capitulated before relentless British pressure.

The population of Mons yesterday paraded the streets, cheering madly their deliverers. Their glad cries must have reached the ears of the Germans outside the walls of the town.

There was joy in plenty among the British troops at the first blush of peace, but there was little in the nature of demonstrations.

A tutored and muddled veteran came to the correspondent's studio and as he saluted asked falteringly:

"Is it all over?"

Being reassured, he sped back to his companions to communicate the good news.

In the afternoon the celebrations and rejoicing were making the old town of Mons vibrate. Bands and pipers led marching thousands about the city. The reception given the Canadian commander who entered Mons in the middle of the afternoon was similar in its heartiness to the scenes in Valenciennes and other liberated towns.

Taft Warns America. Chicago.—William Howard Taft, former President, warned the people in a speech not to expect the soldiers back from France for some time because of the policing, which will fall on the shoulders of the United States.

"The men in France will not return soon," he said. "We have 2,000,000 men in Europe, and they will be kept there for some time to do police work both in the country of our enemies and in Russia. All boats will be needed to carry food and supplies."

## HUNS RECALL MOSCOW STAFF

German Officials Who Remained in Russian City Are Ordered Home.

Washington, Nov. 6.—According to an official dispatch from Switzerland, what remained of the German legation staff at Moscow has returned to Germany.

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